Response to Office Action issued September 25, 2009 Amendment filed March 25, 2010

Art Unit 1638
Applicant: Eduard Daniel Leendert Schmidt et al.

Our Docket: 294-208 PCT/US/RCE

Appl. No: 10/521,518

Page 2 of 9

AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS:

The following listing of claims will replace all prior versions and listings of claims in the application:

Claims 1-27: (Canceled)

28. (Currently amended) A method for increasing organ formation, organ size

[[,]] or rate of cell division of a plant or plant cell, compared to a wild-type plant or

plant cell of the same plant species, said method comprising:

transforming the plant or plant cell with an RKS4 gene comprising the nucleotide sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 46 operably linked to a promoter,

wherein expression of the RKS4 gene increases the organ formation, organ size [[,]] or rate of cell division of the plant or the plant cell.

- 29. (Canceled)
- 30. (Previously presented) The method of claim 28, wherein the organ comprises a vegetative organ.
- 31. (Previously presented) The method of claim 28, wherein the organ comprises a reproductive organ.

Appl. No: 10/521,518 Response to Office Action issued September 25, 2009
Art Unit 1638 Amendment filed March 25, 2010

Applicant: Eduard Daniel Leendert Schmidt et al.

Our Docket: 294-208 PCT/US/RCE

Page 3 of 9

32. (Previously presented) The method of claim 28, wherein the organ is selected from the group consisting of a leaf, shoot, root, flower, pollen, and seed.

- 33. (Currently amended) A method for providing pathogen resistance to a plant or plant cell comprising transforming the plant or plant cell with an RKS4 gene comprising the nucleotide sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 46 operably linked to a promoter, wherein an increase in the expression of the RKS4 gene provides pathogen resistance to the plant or plant cell.
- 34. (Currently amended) A method for decreasing organ formation, organ size

 [[,]] or rate of cell-division of a plant or plant cell, compared to a wild-type plant or
 plant cell of the same plant species, said method comprising:

transforming the plant or plant cell with an RKS4 gene comprising the nucleotide sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 46 in antisense orientation operably linked to a promoter.

wherein expression of the RKS4 gene <u>in antisense orientation</u> decreases the <u>-organ</u> formation, organ size [[,]] or rate of cell division of the plant or the plant cell.

- 35. (Previously presented) The method of claim 34, wherein the organ comprises a vegetative organ.
- 36. (Previously presented) The method of claim 34, wherein the organ comprises a reproductive organ.

Appl. No: 10/521.518 Response to Office Action issued September 25, 2009
Art Unit 1638 Amendment filed March 25, 2010

Applicant: Eduard Daniel Leendert Schmidt et al.

Our Docket: 294-208 PCT/US/RCE

Page 4 of 9

37. (Previously presented) The method of claim 34, wherein the organ is selected from the group consisting of a leaf, shoot, root, flower, pollen, and seed.

38. (New) A method for increasing cell elongation during organ formation of a plant or plant cell, compared to a wild-type plant or plant cell of the same plant species, said method comprising:

transforming the plant or plant cell with an RKS4 gene comprising the nucleotide sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 46 operably linked to a promoter,

wherein expression of the RKS4 gene increases the cell elongation during organ formation of the plant or the plant cell.

39. (New) The method of claim 38, wherein the organ is selected from the group consisting of a leaf, shoot, root, flower, pollen, and seed.